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Equipment for milled peat extraction is being successfully repaired. The calendar plan for repairing different types of equipment was fulfilled as follows: caterpillar tractors 100 percent, wheel tractors 104 percent, the UMPP-4 machine 108 percent, the OP machine 104 percent, milling drums 111 percent. These successes were achieved because of the correct organization of work of the repair brigades and an adequate supply of spare parts and materials. Where these conditions were not met, the repair plan was not carried out. Thus the repair plan of caterpillar tractors was fulfilled only 94 percent at the Yaroslavl' Peat Trust, 94 percent at the Gor'kiy Peat Trust, 96 percent at the Kirov Peat Trust, and 79 percent at the Belorussian Peat Trust, while the repair plan for wheel tractors was fulfilled 94 percent at the Kirov Peat Trust, and 99 percent at the Pal'tso Peat Enterprise.

The repair of electrical equipment lagged in enterprises of the Sverdlovsk Peat Trust, where the plan for the repair of electric motors for presses was fulfilled only 90 percent, the repair of the main motor of spreader machines 71 percent, the repair of power transformers 87 percent, and the repair of flexible cables 92 percent.

Experience, for a number of years, has shown that it is possible to start the production of hydropeat and excavator peat early. The 1951 season for hydropeat began 1 - 10 April, which permitted the extraction of 831,000 tons before the arrival of the planned date, and led to the completion of the year plan ahead of schedule for the extraction, drying, and gathering of peat. If production of hydropeat is started in March, the frozen surface must be broken up by the MVM machine or by blasting.

In the 1952 season, 37 TE-2 excavators and 34 KPG-2 cranes, both equipped to remove stumps and used in connection with the production of hydropeat, should be reequipped, assembled, and put into operation.

The proportion of mechanized gathering of lump peat should increase in the approaching season to 21.7 percent as against 5.6 percent in 1951. To this end, the enterprises have been equipped with new UKB-4 machines and power-operated SKS buckets. The stock of UKB and TUM machines is expanding considerably.

The type of preparation given to the peat fields determines the success or failure of the machines used in gathering lump peat. In 1951, the preparation was both too little and too late, and this was one of the chief reasons for the breakdown of the machines and for their unsatisfactory operation. In the Gusev Peat Enterprise stumps were uprooted and planning was carried out for only 34.6 percent of the predetermined area. In the Mugreyevskiy Peat Enterprise, stumps were removed from 40 percent of the area but only 25.7 percent of the planning was carried out. In the Dunilovskiy Peat Enterprise, only 14.6 percent of the planning was carried out and stumps were not removed from an area of 600 hectares.

If the extraction of milled peat is to be started early, then all equipment must be repaired at the latest by 10 - 20 April. Field garages must be prepared, provision must be made for fuel storage and parking places must be provided for tractors, gathering machines, and trailer equipment. The DVM-5 machine is important for improved drainage of the milled peat fields.

In 1951, the drainage plan for milled peat fields was fulfilled 110 percent. In 1952, 5860 hectares are to be drained according to Order No 245 of the Minister of Electric Power Stations USSR. DVM-5 machines must be prepared for work in the period prior to the beginning of the peat season, and they must be put into operation from the first day of the season.

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Milled peat extraction fields must be increased in area as follows for the 1952 season: 200 hectares of new fields in the Chistoye Borskiy Peat Enterprise, 250 hectares in the Smolevichi Peat Enterprise, and 95 hectares in the Belaya Vaka. It is the duty of Glavtorfostroy to complete these fields on schedule.

The UPF-2 gathering and piling machines will work in peat enterprises in the coming season. Manufacture of these machines is falling behind schedule in the Ivtorfmash Plant. Glavtorfmash must take measures to speed up the production of the UPF-2 and the SVF machines and ship them to the peat enterprises before the beginning of the season. However, not all peat enterprises are in condition to receive the new machines. At present, the Kalinin, Gor'kiy, Yaroslavl', Kirov, and Belorussian peat enterprises have prepared their peat fields well for the new season, but the Leningrad Peat Trust and Tesovo I, its enterprise, have not carried out the order of Glavtorf and their peat fields have not been made ready for the operations of the UPF machines.

In 1952, better advantage must be taken of weather conditions to assure an increase in cycle yield and to improve the quality of milled peat. To this end, peat must be milled only by cycle schedules which should be drawn up for every UMFF-4 machine and for every UPF gathering and piling machine.

During the peat seasons, work methods of stakhanovites not only working at machines but also doing manual labor must be introduced on a broad scale.

In all sections for the extraction and drying of peat, measures must be worked out before the beginning of the season to assure the fulfillment of the plan, the introduction of new techniques, the decrease in labor-consuming work and production costs of peat, and to guarantee the carrying out of these measures by every field, aggregate, and brigade of workers.

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